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THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY CLEMENTINA RIND.

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PHOCION's LETTER *to the* KING.

WHEN a ſubject from your majeſty's once happy American dominions ſhall dare to advance to your throne, much has he to encounter. The prejudices in your royal breaſt will divert your attention, and caſt an unpropitious bias on the natural honeſty of your mind. A prince ſurrounded by adulating courtiers, and flattering favourites, may be expected to receive, with ungracious mien, the humble application of obſcurity; but I mean, nevertheleſs, to attempt the paſſage, and force an entry to your royal ear. You have been bred up under the courtly influence of that ill framed ſentiment *that the king can do no wrong*; and when the meaſures of your government have been odious to your people, their modeſty of opinion, and reverence of royalty, have taught them to level at your majeſty through the heart of your miniſter. The virulence of *faction*, as courtiers are pleaſed to term it, has ever ſpent its force on your ſervants, and kept a reſpectful diſtance from your royal perſon; but the times, may it pleaſe your majeſty, call for more explicitude of ſentiment; and ungrateful as the addreſs may prove to an Engliſh monarch, a ſubject will now boldly introduce himſelf to your royal preſence, and tell you truths, which, though they may be unpleaſing to hear, are neceſſary for you to know. Your miniſtry I ſhall releaſe, and charge on your majeſty alone the execution of meaſures which promiſe to diſgrace your government, and diſturb your throne.

Know, royal ſire, that your ſtation at the head of a mighty empire is an appointment under Heaven, for the happineſs of the people, and that whenever you conſent to the exerciſe of a power that will diſtreſs your ſubjects, *that hour* you pervert the end and intention of your government, and weaken the ſupports of royalty. Your ſubjects, royal ſire, have a title to happineſs equal with their ſovereign, and will dare to tell you ſo whenever you attempt to deprive them of it.

It is your majeſty's ſingular fortune to be placed at the head of an empire, which, for ſplendour and extent, will probably exceed all the nations of the globe; but by the ſtrange fatality of your genius, I fear you are about to reduce a ſet of loyal, generous ſubjects, to the dread alternative of oppoſition to your parliament, or diſgraceful ſlavery. What glowing honours can your majeſty wiſh to derive from ruling a nation of ſlaves? Or what mighty atchievements do you expect to perform againſt a people above three thouſand miles diſtant, who are nearly half the number of your ſubjects in Britain? Diſtreſs them I confeſs you may, but conquer their opinions you cannot, though all the choiceſt flower of your youth, and the ſtern vigour of age, ſhould embark in the unjuſt and unnatural cauſe. Why, then, will your majeſty perſiſt in an attempt which will involve ruin on innocent thouſands abroad, and ſo weaken your government at home, that your majeſty and your royal line may mourn too late at the event, an event which your inveterate enemies will avail themſelves of with joy?

Your parliament, it is true, give a ſeeming ſanction to the nation for your conduct, but as ſole head, and ultimate, deciſive finiſher, of their proceedings, to *you* we look for protection; *you* are our ſovereign and ruler, and not our fellow ſubjects in parliament. If *they* unjuſtly tempted you with the property of others, the virtue of royalty ought to have rejected the propoſal with diſdain. Their deſign ſeems to have been to wreſt our effects into their own hands, in order, thereby, ultimately to preſerve their own; and the more effectually to induce your majeſty to join in the robbery, they have offered you a part of the ſpoil. It was in your majeſty's power to have rejected it, a power which, by every tie of honour and intereſt, you ought to have exerciſed. You are not only the formal, but accountable head of government; if your miniſters recommend wrong meaſures, it is all they can do; it is from your majeſty alone that they are to receive their eſſence, and to you, royal ſire, and not to them, we look for redreſs. It is impoſſible for us to reſt ſatisfied with cenſuring a miniſter of ſtate, the mere tool of a day. Our duty to ourſelves, our diſcernment as men, demand of us a cloſer inveſtigation of the cauſe of our grievances. We trace them up to the throne, from whence, though they might not originate, they have ultimately iſſued, nor could they have affected us without your approbation. Your prerogative, as king, inveſted you with power to ſuppreſs the unjuſtifiable invaſions of our fellow ſubjects the parliament, and we claim it as our unalienable right to ſtep forth with firmneſs, and prefer our complaints.

The oſtenſible cauſes of our preſent uneaſineſs, ſuch as the revenue acts, extenſion of the juriſdiction of the courts of admiralty, &c. &c. and the juſt abhorrence which they have excited in every American breaſt, long ſince have reached your royal ear, as they have been ecchoed from one end to the other of your extenſive American dominions, and re-ecchoed through the Britiſh iſles. I mean not to animadvert on thoſe acts, but to confine my obſervations, royal ſire, to the later proceedings of your government.

When the news of the unjuſtifiable outrage in Boſton upon the property of the Eaſt India company arrived at your court, would it not have been conſiſtent with every idea of natural juſtice, and conſonant to the ſtrict principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, to have cited the offenders to anſwer the charge? If individuals were not to be found, why was not a demand of reſtitution made to the town? Had France or Spain inſulted your kingdom, would you immediately have made reprizals without the formality of a complaint? No; we know you would not. Your conduct to the Spaniards when they diſſeized you of Falkland Iſlands, and degraded your Britiſh flag, at a time when the nation raged at the affront, convince us that you preferred the enjoyment of a prudent peace to the uncertain iſſue of a bloody war. Why, then, are your own ſubjects to be treated with leſs juſtice, with leſs humanity?

Let us examine the late American edicts; perhaps we may there develope the cauſe: Your firſt act, called the *Boſton port bill*, after depriving the town of its trade, and thereby involving the innocent with the guilty, winds up with a clauſe empowering your majeſty virtually to repeal the ſaid act by proclamation, with the reſervation to your majeſty, your heirs, and ſucceſſors, of the right "*to aſſign and appoint the* EXTENT, BOUNDS, *and* LIMITS, *of the port or harbour of Boſton*," and alſo to appoint "SUCH AND SO MANY *open places, quays, and wharfs, within the ſaid harbour, creeks, havens, and iſlands, for the landing, diſcharging, lading, and ſhipping, of goods*, as you or they *ſhall judge neceſſary and expedient*."

Here the moſt incautious obſerver muſt diſcover that the parliament have veſted your majeſty with the abſolute poſſeſſion of the eſtates of that extenſive harbour, with power to beſtow them on whom you pleaſe, for you are not to be informed that the value of landed eſtates in a trading town ariſes purely from their ſituation. Thoſe of Boſton have been created and eſtabliſhed at an immenſe expence, but by the late port bill, reſt now in your majeſty's breaſt to affix their value, by determining where a addon whoſe land the trade of the port ſhall be carried on; and further, the ſaid act empowers your majeſty to remove the trade FOREVER from the ſaid town, and to eſtabliſh the ſame in ſuch other parts of the ſaid harbour as your majeſty ſhall think proper, whereby any of your favourites, by purchaſing beforehand, at a low rate, ſuch tracts within the ſaid Bay as you ſhall determine to aſſign for the "*landing, diſcharging, lading, and ſhipping, of goods*," may become great and mighty landlords to the diſtreſs and ruin of the preſent landed intereſt of the ſaid town. A clauſe ſo big with power to your majeſty muſt certainly alarm the ſubject. Your favourites, or princes of the blood, if you pleaſe, may have veſted in them for a trifling conſideration the whole lands of a town whoſe trade muſt be equal to the town of Boſton, unleſs from a retroſpective view of broken charters and forfeited royal faith, the wretched inhabitants ſhould ſeek a ſurer ſuſtenance in other climes.

As the law was deſigned to punith paſt crimes, and the conditions of pardon were therein expreſſed, when thoſe conditions are once complied with, in what page of juſtice are we to ſeek for the reaſons of this cruel reſerve? Is it the more effectually to rob you of your peoples love, or to render you more abſolute by ſo vaſt an acquiſition of power? When a judge is to reap benefit from the deciſion of a cauſe, the laws of the land require him to deſcend from the bench; but as the nature of your ſtation, royal ſire, denies ſuch a deſcent to your majeſty, ought you not ſo far to have amended the act in queſtion as to remove every doubt and ſcruple of your being intereſted in the event? As it now ſtands, you have poſſeſſed yourſelf by a cruel edict of the actual property of your innocent ſubjects; for *ſo long* as you deprive an innocent citizen of the right of uſing his eſtate, *ſo long* you keep an unjuſtifiable poſſeſſion of it; a poſſeſſion, which, in any man leſs than a king, would be deemed a robbery and a fraud. Though theſe may be harſh terms to a princely ear, and terms which monarchs but ſeldom meet with, yet when kings deſcend to act the unfatherly part of diſtreſſing their ſubjects by affixing the imperial ſignate to cruel decrees, it will extort the voice of murmur from the mildeſt breaſt.

We beſeech you, royal ſire, to look round your dominions at home, and give one inſtance of ſimilar exertions of power; ſimilar offences we can find many. Your militia act was oppoſed with open force; your turn-pike laws have been condemned, and toll-bars broken down; your metropolis has been diſtracted with mobs and tumults, and your royal perſon inſulted; yet when have you ſhewn ſuch a keenneſs of reſentment, and ſuch an attack upon the property of innocent individuals? Bluſh, royal ſire, for ſo unkingly a partiality. We are all equally your ſubjects, and if preference is due to any, it is to your Americans, men who have never revolted againſt your family, as your ſubjects in Britain have done, but are warmly and religiouſly attached to your intereſts; and were you, royal ſire, to viſit your weſtern dominions, you would find amongſt them more true reverence and dutiful allegiance to your perſon and family than in the land which boaſts you for their native king. Your guards might be caſt off, for every man would vie in protecting you. I will not preſume to treſpaſs too long at my firſt interview; but beſeeching you to ponder on the probable event and effect of ſuch a law, I ſhall beg leave to retire from your royal preſence, aſking permiſſion to renew my viſit at a future day.

FROM THE ST. JAMES's CHRONICLE.

A new SONG, ſuppoſed to have been ſung by Goody NORTH, by way of lullaby to the foundling brat, the POPISH QUEBEC BILL.

To the tune of "O my Kitten, my Kitten, &c."

O MY baby, my baby,
And O my baby, my deary,
And was its papa aſham'd
To own his bantling here-e?
My dear little popiſh puppet,
So like its dad, lord Bute-e!
O naughty papa, to drop it,
And the biſhops all ſit mute-e!
Then up with the papiſts, up, up,
And down with the proteſtants down,
Here we go backwards and forwards,
And all for the good of the crown-e.

And we will have goſſips in ſtore,
And reverend biſhops to nurſe it;
Lord Chatham ſhall teaze it no more,
But let my majeſty dreſs it:
That thou ſhalt have plenty of clouts,
The biſhops will tear up lawn ſleeves-e;
Then be no more, child, in the pouts;
Huſh, huſhy, my baby----what grieves-e?
Then up with the papiſts, &c.

Then down with the fam'd reformation,
Each church, each chapel, and meeting;
While I'm overſeer of the nation,
I'll cheriſh and foſter my ſweeting.
Then heigh for the fine wooden ſhoes,
And heigh for a cock-horſe to ride-e,
And heigh for proceſſions and ſhews,
And heigh for a Smithfield fireſide-e.
Then up with the papiſts &c.

Then heigh for the penance and pardons,
And heigh for the faggots and fires,
And heigh for the popiſh churchwardens,
And heigh for the prieſts and the friars;
And heigh for the rareſhew relics,
To follow my Canada bill-e,
With all the pope's mountebank tricks;
So prithee, my baby, lie ſtill-e.
Then up with the papiſts, &c.

FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

To the LADIES *of* SOUTH CAROLINA.

MY SISTERS AND COUNTRYWOMEN,

AT a time when the ſcourge is held up, not over this country only, but all America, and one of our ſiſter colonies now ſuffering under the iron hand of power, in the general cauſe of American liberty, and that, too, for a matter which chiefly reſpects our ſex, ſurely, my ſiſters, we cannot be tame ſpectators, when ſo much remains for us to do, and may be reaſonably expected of us. By our perſiſting hitherto, in the uſe of the Eaſt India tea, we have oppoſed our friends, and aſſiſted the enemies of America to enſlave ourſelves and poſterity. Let us now make it evident to the world that we have ſome regard for our country, and our offspring, by joining chearfully, under the faith of a promiſe to each other, to forego the uſe of all foreign tea, as alſo every kind of Eaſt India goods; we ſhall thereby diſappoint our enemies (who no doubt build much on our weakneſs in this reſpect) and greatly aſſiſt our huſbands, brethren, and countrymen, in this their arduous ſtruggle. I am credibly informed that many reſpectable families in this town have already ſet the laudable example. Every miſtreſs of a family may prohibit the uſe of tea and East India goods in her family, and among her children; under the preſent circumſtances, every article from thence is replete with poiſon, and ſhould be rejected with ſcorn. No longer let our vanity, ambition, and pride, work in oppoſition to our countrymen, now labouring to procure us the free enjoyment of the fruits of their induſtry; but let us rather ſtrengthen their hands by a hearty concurrence with them. Beſides, it will probably induce them to forego the uſe of *wines*, which are equally pernicious; they will not refuſe to pay this compliment to our ſelf-denial, and public virtue. Our children yet unborn call upon us to join with our brethren and countrymen in ſaving this devoted land. On Heaven alone, and our general unanimity, the ſalvation of America depends. We have no longer any confidence in the Britiſh parliament; we have nothing now to hope from that unholy *inquiſition* but cruelty and injuſtice. By one act, they rob us of our property, and by another, of our lives. We bluſh for ſuch pitileſs wretches, who after ſuffering themſelves to be trampled on, and plundered at home, now join the unfeeling herd of court ſycophants, to rob and murder millions of brave and loyal Americans, whom they have baſely ſold. How fallen from their national character! how loſt to humanity! The conſtruction muſt indeed be the laſt gaſp, when thoſe who ſhould be the guardians and protectors of the rights and liberties of the people, throughout the wide extended dominions of Great Britain, ſo ſhamefully betray their truſt, and barter the lives and fortunes of their fellow ſubjects, for places of profit. But it is well if matters reſt here; theſe late acts reſpecting America ſeem only a prelude to what they may ſhortly find will be attempted at home. All their ſchemes for ſome time paſt ſmell ſtrong of popery; it therefore behoves us to do all we can to avert the impending evil. Should matters come to extremity (as it is too likely they may, from the inſolence of a licenſed ſoldiery) I tremble for the conſequence. Thoſe who have fathers or brethren, huſbands or children, have much to fear; but let not a ſingle wiſh eſcape us that they ſhould ever give up the cauſe, but with their lives. Rather let us periſh with them, and be buried together in the ruins of our country; and let our enemies remember, that liberty, as well as religion, will always flouriſh under perſecution.

A PLANTER's WIFE.

To the LADIES of PENNSYLVANIA.

Dear Ladies,

UNITED as we are by intereſt and affection, we flatter ourſelves we need make no apologies for addreſſing you on this occaſion; ſo far from thinking them neceſſary, we doubt not you will receive, as a ſiſterly freedom, the liberty we take in communicating our ſentiments to you. Give us leave, in the firſt place, to condole with you on the unhappy change that a few paſt years have produced on this extenſive continent; our political hemiſphere, which, till of late, we have always beheld ſerenely bright, is now full of clouds, that we much fear will burſt in tempeſts over our heads. We propoſe not, ladies, to enter into the much agitated ſubject of American grievances; of this, alas! you will undoubtedly hear too much for your peace of mind. Your huſbands, your fathers, and all your deareſt friends of the other ſex, have no doubt frequently diſcuſſed, in your preſence, this momentous point; on the determinations of ſuch friends we may all ſafely rely. Let us then, dear ladies, cooperate with them in their honeſt endeavours to extricate America from the evils that threaten her. Much, very much, depends on the public virtue the ladies will exert at this critical juncture; permit us, therefore, to exhort you to be firm in withſtanding luxuries of every kind; but above all, as the moſt pernicious of all, that you will (as we have univerſally done) baniſh *India tea* from your tables, and in its ſtead, ſubſtitute ſome of thoſe aromatic herbs with which our fruitful ſoil abounds. We mean not to boaſt of the conduct of the Virginian ſex in this arduous trial; they know they do nothing more than their indiſpenſable duty, in the ſacrifices they have made, and are further willing to make; neither do we doubt but the good ladies of Pennſylvania will go as far in promoting the general happineſs as our countrywomen, or even the ſteady matrons of Rome ever went, for the public good. In ſhort, we have the fulleſt dependence that the fair ſex of Pennſylvania, Virginia, and of all America, will be ſo far inſtrumental in bringing about a redreſs of the evils complained of, that hiſtory may be hereafter filled with their praiſes, and teach poſterity to venerate their virtues. We have the honour to ſubſcribe ourſelves your affectionate countrywomen, of Virginia.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 7, 1774.

AS many of our readers are much intereſted in the bill reſpecting the government of the province of QUEBEC, we have here, without the leaſt mutilation or abridgement, inſerted that act. The reader will pleaſe to take notice that the words printed within crotchets [ ] denote what was left out by the commons, and thoſe printed within a parentheſis ( ) what have been inſerted by them.

An BILL *intituled an act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of* QUEBEC, *in* NORTH AMERICA.

WHEREAS his majeſty, by his royal proclamation, bearing date the 7th day of October, in the 3d year of his reign, thought fit to declare the proviſions which had been in reſpect to certain countries, territories, and iſlands, in America, ceded to his majeſty by the definitive treaty of peace concluded at Paris on the 10th day of February, 1763; and whereas, by the arrangements made by the ſaid proclamation, a very large [part of the territory of Canada] (extent of country) within which there were ſeveral colonies and ſettlements of the ſubjects of France, who claimed to remain therein under the faith of the ſaid treaty, was left, without any proviſion being made for the adminiſtration of civil government therein, and [other] (certain) parts of the [ſaid country] (territory of Canada) where ſedentary fiſheries had been eſtabliſhed and carried on by the ſubjects of France, inhabitants of the ſaid province of Canada, under grants and conceſſions from the government thereof, were annexed to the government of Newfoundland, and thereby ſubjected to regulations inconſiſtent with the nature of ſuch fiſheries: May it therefore pleaſe your moſt excellent majeſty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the king's moſt excellent majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that all the [ſaid] territories, iſlands, and countries [heretofore part of the province of Canada] in North America [extending ſouthward to the banks of] (belonging to the crown of Great Britain, bounded on the ſouth by a line from the bay of Chaleurs, along the high lands which divide the rivers that empty themſelves into the river St. Lawrence from thoſe which fall into the ſea, to a point in 45 degrees of northern latitude, on the eaſtern bank of the river Connecticut, keeping the ſame latitude directly weſt through the lake Champlain, until, in the ſame latitude, it meets the river Saint Lawrence; from thence up the eaſtern bank of the ſaid river to the lake Ontario; thence through the lake Ontario, and the river called Niagara; and thence along by the eaſtern and ſouth eaſtern bank of Lake Erie, following the ſaid bank until the ſame ſhall be interſected by the northern boundary, granted by the charter of the province of Pennſylvania, in caſe the ſame ſhall be ſo interſected; and from thence along the ſaid northern and weſtern boundaries of the ſaid province until the ſaid weſtern boundary ſtrike the Ohio; but in caſe the ſaid bank of the ſaid lake ſhall not be found to be ſo interſected, then following the ſaid bank until it ſhall arrive at that point of the ſaid bank which ſhall be neareſt to the north weſternangle of the ſaid province of Pennſylvania, and thence by a right line to the ſaid north weſtern angle of the ſaid province, and thence along the weſtern boundary of the ſaid province until it ſtrike) the river Ohio (and along the bank of the ſaid river) weſtward, to the banks of Miſſiſippi, and northward to the ſouthern boundary of the territory granted to the merchants adventurers of England trading to Hudſon's Bay; and [which ſaid] (alſo all ſuch) territories, iſlands, and countries [are not within the limits of ſome other Britiſh colony, as allowed and confirmed by the crown, or] which have, ſince the 10th of February, 1763, been made part of the government of Newfoundland, be, and they are hereby, during his majeſty's pleaſure, annexed to, and made part and parcel of, the province of Quebec, as created and eſtabliſhed by the ſaid royal proclamation of the 7th of October, 1763. (Provided always, that nothing herein contained relative to the boundary of the province of Quebec, ſhall in any wiſe affect the boundaries of any other colonies.) (Provided

always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall extend, ... be construed to extend, to make void, or to vary or alter any right, ...cle, or poſſeſſion, derived under any grant, conveyance, or otherwiſe howſoever, of or to any lands within the ſaid province, or the provinces thereto adjoining, but that the ſame ſhall remain and be in force, and have effect, as if this act had never been made.)"

And whereas the proviſions made by the ſaid proclamation, in reſpect to the civil government of the ſaid province of Quebec, and the powers and authorities given to the governor and other civil officers of the ſaid province, by the grants and commiſſions iſſued in conſequence thereof, have been found, upon experience, to be inapplicable to the ſtate and circumſtances of the ſaid province, the inhabitants whereof [amounting] (amounted) at the conqueſt, to above [one hundred] (ſixty five) thouſand perſons, profeſſing the religion of the church of Rome, and enjoying an eſtabliſhed form of conſtitution, and ſyſtem of laws, by which their perſons and property had been protected, governed, and ordered, for a long ſeries of years, from the firſt eſtabliſhment of the ſaid province of Canada; be it therefore further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid proclamation, ſo far as the ſame relates to the ſaid province of Quebec, and the commiſſion under the authority whereof the government of the ſaid province is at preſent adminiſtered, and all and every the ordinance and ordinances made by the governor and council of Quebec for the time being, relative to the civil government and adminiſtration of juſtice in the ſaid province, and all commiſſions to judges and other officers thereof, be, and the ſame are hereby revoked, annulled, and made void, from and after the 1ſt day of May, 1775.

And for the more perfect ſecurity and eaſe of the minds of the inhabitants of the ſaid province, it is hereby declared that his majeſty's ſubjects profeſſing the religion of the church of Rome, of and in the ſaid province of Quebec [as the ſame is deſcribed in and by the ſaid proclamation and commiſſions, and alſo of all the territories, part of the province of Canada, at the time of the conqueſt thereof, which are hereby annexed, during his majeſty's pleaſure, to the ſaid government of Quebec] may have, hold, and enjoy, the free exerciſe of the religion of the church of Rome, ſubject to the king's ſupremacy, declared and eſtabliſhed by an act, made in the 1ſt year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, over all the dominions and countries which then did, or thereafter ſhould, belong to the imperial crown of this realm, and that the clergy of the ſaid church may hold, receive, and enjoy, their accuſtomed dues and rights, with reſpect to ſuch perſons only as ſhall profeſs the ſaid religion.

Provided neverthelefs, that (nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to the diſabling] (it ſhall be lawful for) his majeſty, his heirs, or ſucceſſors [from making] (to make) ſuch proviſion (out of the reſt of the ſaid accuſtomed dues and rights) for the encouragement of the proteſtant religion, and for the maintenance and ſupport of a proteſtant clergy within the ſaid province, as he or they ſhall, from time to time, think neceſſary and expedient.

(Provided always, and be it enacted, that no perſon profeſſing the religion of the church of Rome, and reſiding in the ſaid province, ſhall be obliged to take the oath required by the ſaid ſtatute, paſſed in the firſt year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, or any other oaths ſubſtituted by any other act in the place thereof, but that every ſuch perſon, who by the ſaid ſtatute is required to take the oath therein mentioned, ſhall be obliged, and is hereby required, to take and ſubſcribe the following oath before the governor, or ſuch other perſon, or in ſuch court of record, as his majeſty ſhall appoint, who are hereby authorized to adminiſter the ſame:

"I A. B. *do ſincerely promiſe and ſwear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his majeſty king George, and him will defend, to the utmoſt of my power, againſt all traiterous conſpiracies and attempts whatſoever which ſhall be made againſt his perſon, crown, and dignity; and I will do my utmoſt endeavours to diſcloſe and make known to his majeſty, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, all treaſons, and traiterous conſpiracies and attempts, which I ſhall know to be againſt him, or any of them; and all this I do ſwear, without any equivocation, mental evaſion, or ſecret reſervation; and renouncing all pardons and diſpenſations from any power or perſon whomſoever to the contrary.*-----So help me, God."

And every ſuch perſon who ſhall neglect or refuſe to take the ſaid oath before mentioned ſhall incur and be liable to the ſame penalties, forfeitures, diſabilities, and incapacities, as he would have incurred, and been liable to, for neglecting or refuſing to take the oath required by the ſaid ſtatute, paſſed in the firſt year of the reign of queen Elizabeth.)

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that all his majeſty's Canadian ſubjects within the province of Quebec, the religious orders and communities only excepted, may alſo hold and enjoy their property and poſſeſſions, together with all cuſtoms and uſages relative thereto, and all other their civil rights, in as large, ample, and beneficial manner, as if the ſaid proclamation, commiſſions, ordinances, and other acts and inſtruments, had not been made, and as may conſiſt with their allegiance to his majeſty, and ſubjection to the crown and parliament of Great Britain; and that in all matters of controverſy relative to property and civil rights, reſort ſhall be had to the laws of Canada (as the rule) for the deciſion of the ſame, and all cauſes that ſhall hereafter be inſtituted in any of the courts of juſtice, to be appointed within and for the ſaid province by his majeſty, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, ſhall, with reſpect to ſuch property and rights, be determined [by the judges of the ſame] agreeably to the ſaid laws and cuſtoms of Canada [and the ſeveral] (until they ſhall be varied or altered by any) ordinances that ſhall, from time to time, be paſſed in the ſaid province by the governor, lieutenant governor, or commander in chief, for the time being, by and with the advice and conſent of the legiſlative council of the ſame, to be appointed in manner herein after mentioned.

(Provided always, that nothing in this act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to any lands that have been granted by his majeſty, or ſhall hereafter be granted by his majeſty, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, to be holden in free and common ſoccage.)

Provided [always] (alſo) that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for every perſon that is owner of any lands, goods, or credits, in the ſaid province, and that has a right to alienate the ſaid lands, goods, or credits, in his or her lifetime, by deed of ſale, gift, or otherwiſe, to deviſe or bequeath the ſame, at his or her death, by his or her laſt will and teſtament; any law, uſage, or cuſtom, heretofore or now prevailing in the province, to the contrary hereof, in any wiſe, notwithſtanding.

[Provided alſo, that nothing in this act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to any lands that have been granted by his majeſty, or ſhall hereafter be granted by his majeſty, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, to be holden in free and common ſoccage:] (Such will being executed either according to the laws of Canada, or according to the forms preſcribed by the laws of England.)

And whereas the certainty and lenity of the criminal law of England, and the benefits and advantages reſulting from the uſe of it, have been ſenſibly felt by the inhabitants, from an experience of more than nine years, during which it has been uniformly adminiſtered; be it therefore further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſame ſhall continue to be adminiſtered, and ſhall be obſerved as law, in the province of Quebec, as well in the deſcription and quality of the offence, as in the method of proſecution and trial, and the puniſhments and forfeitures thereby inflicted, to the excluſion of every other rule of criminal law, or mode of proceeding thereon, which did or might prevail in the ſaid province before the year of our Lord 1764; any thing in this act to the contrary thereof, in any reſpect, notwithſtanding; ſubject, nevertheleſs, to ſuch alterations and amendments, as the governor, lieutenant governor, or commander in chief, for the time being, by and with the advice and conſent of the legiſlative council of the ſaid province, hereafter to be appointed, ſhall, from time to time, cauſe to be made therein, in manner herein after directed.

And whereas it may be neceſſary to ordain many regulations, for the future welfare and good government of the province of Quebec, the occaſions of which cannot now be foreſeen, nor without much delay and inconvenience, be provided for, without entruſting that authority for a certain time, and under proper reſtrictions, to perſons reſident there; and whereas it is at preſent inexpedient to call an aſſembly; be it therefore enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that it ſhall be lawful for his majeſty, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, by warrant under his or their ſignet, or ſign manual, and with the advice of the privy council, to conſtitute and appoint a council for the affairs of the province of Quebec, to conſiſt of ſuch perſons reſident there, not exceeding 23, nor leſs than 17, as his majeſty, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, ſhall be pleaſed to appoint; and upon the death, removal, or abſence, of any of the members of the ſaid council, in like manner to conſtitute and appoint ſuch and ſo many other perſon or perſons as ſhall be neceſſary to ſupply the vacancy or vacancies; which council, ſo appointed and nominated, or the major part thereof, ſhall have [full] power and authority to make ordinances for the peace, welfare, and good government, of the ſaid province, with the conſent of his majeſty's governor, or, in his abſence, of the lieutenant governor, or commander in chief, for the time being.

Provided always, that nothing in this act contained ſhall extend to authorize or empower the ſaid legiſlative council to lay any taxes or duties within the ſaid province (ſuch rates and taxes only excepted, as the inhabitants of any town or diſtrict within the ſaid province, may be authorized by the ſaid council to aſſeſs, levy, and apply, within the ſaid town or diſtrict, for the purpoſe of making roads, erecting and repairing public buildings, or for any other purpoſe reſpecting the local convenience and œconomy of ſuch town or diſtrict.)

Provided alſo, and be it enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that every ordinance, ſo to be made, ſhall, within ſix months, be tranſmitted by the governor, or, in his abſence, by the lieutenant governor, or commander in chief, for the time being, and laid before his majeſty, for his royal approbation; and if his majeſty ſhall think fit to diſallow thereof, the ſame ſhall ceaſe and be void from the time that his majeſty's order in council thereupon ſhall be promulgated at Quebec.

Provided alſo, that no ordinance touching religion, or by which any puniſhment may be inflicted greater than fine, or impriſonment for three months, ſhall be of any force or effect, until the ſame ſhall have received his majeſty's approbation.

Provided alſo, that no ordinance ſhall be paſſed, at any meeting of the council (where leſs than a majority of the council is preſent, or at any time) except between the 1ſt day of January and the 1ſt day of May, unleſs upon ſome urgent occaſion; in which caſe every member thereof, unleſs upon ſome urgent occaſion; in which caſe every member thereof, reſident at Quebec, or within 56 miles thereof, ſhall be perſonally ſummoned by the governor, or, in his abſence, by the lieutenant governor, or commander in chief, for the time being, to attend the ſame.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to prevent or hinder his majeſty, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, by his or their letters patent, under the great ſeal of Great Britain, from erecting, conſtituting, and appointing, ſuch courts of criminal, civil, and eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, within and for the ſaid province of Quebec, and appointing, from time to time, the judges and officers thereof, as his majeſty, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, ſhall think neceſſary and proper, for the circumſtances of the ſaid province.

(Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, that nothing in this act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to repeal or make void, within the ſaid province of Quebec, any act or acts of the parliament of Great Britain heretofore made, for prohibiting, reſtraining, or regulating, the trade or commerce of his majeſty's colonies and plantations in America; but that all and every the ſaid acts, and alſo all acts of parliament heretofore made, concerning or reſpecting the ſaid colonies and plantations, ſhall be, and are hereby declared to be, in force, within the ſaid province of Quebec, and every part thereof.)

The following act, for the better providing ſuitable quarters for officers and ſoldiers in his majeſty's ſervice in North America, has paſſed both houſes of parliament, and received the royal aſſent.

WHEREAS doubts have been entertained whether troops can be quartered otherwiſe than in barracks, in caſe barracks have been provided ſufficient for the quartering of all the officers and ſoldiers within any town, townſhip, city, diſtrict, or place, within his majeſty's dominions in North America; and whereas it may frequently happen, from the ſituation of ſuch barracks, that if troops ſhould be quartered therein, they would not be ſtationed where their preſence may be neceſſary and required: Be it therefore enacted, by the king's moſt excellent majeſty, by and with the advice of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that in ſuch caſes it ſhall be lawful for the perſons who now are, or may be hereafter, authorized by law, in any of the provinces within his majeſty's dominions in North America, and they are hereby reſpectively authorized, empowered, and directed, on the requiſition of the officer who for the time being has the command of his majeſty's forces in North America, to cauſe any officers or ſoldiers in his majeſty's ſervice to be quartered and billeted in ſuch manner as is now directed by law, where no barracks are provided by the colonies.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that if it ſhall happen at any time that any officers or ſoldiers in his majeſty's ſervice ſhall remain within any of the ſaid colonies without quarters, for the ſpace of 24 hours after ſuch quarters ſhall have been demanded, it ſhall and may be lawful for the governor of the province to order and direct ſuch and ſo many uninhabited houſes, out houſes, barns, or other buildings, as he ſhall think neceſſary to be taken (making a reaſonable allowance for the ſame) and made fit for the reception of ſuch officers and ſoldiers, and to put and quarter ſuch officers and ſoldiers therein for ſuch time as he ſhall think proper.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that this act, and every thing herein contained, ſhall continue and be in force, in all his majeſty's dominions in North America, until the 24th day of March, 1776.

From the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

Meſſ. BRADFORDS,

THE public conduct of the principal officer in the Maſſachuſetts Bay government is likely to be of ſuch dangerous conſequences to the liberties of America that every meaſure ſhould be deviſed to place it in an obvious light. I have ſketched out the incloſed ſhort addreſs to him, which you, as friends to the freedom of the preſs, are deſired to publiſh in your next Wedneſday's paper. A. P.

TO GENERAL GAGE.

FROM motives of high regard for my country's happineſs, I am induced, among others, to offer a ſhort and friendly addreſs to your excellency. Being an old man, unaccuſtomed to ceremony, you cannot expect, ſir, I can expreſs myſelf in the language of a courtier; nevertheleſs, I ſhall endeavour to ſpeak in the ſtile of a Britiſh American.

How far your excellency hath hitherto ſupported the character of an upright man in private life I am not to enquire, neither ſhall I have retroſpect to your *catholic* manœuvers at *Quebec*, or walk the round of your later tranſactions; other pens may aſſume the labour. The conſideration of your excellency's proclamation, of the 21ſt of July laſt, *at preſent*, is the more immediate ſubject of my attention.

You ſay, ſir, that, in humble imitation of your gracious ſovereign, who, on his acceſſion to the throne, was pleaſed to iſſue his royal proclamation for the encouragement of piety and virtue, and for preventing *vice* and immorality, you have been influenced to publiſh one in like manner, exhorting all his majeſty's ſubjects to avoid *hypocriſy*, and to make the *divine laws* the rule of their conduct, and that the ſupporters of *true religion* and *good government* ſhall be the fitteſt objects of your favour. This, ſir, to be ſure, is pious language, and every *good* man muſt wiſh ſucceſs to ſuch heavenly intentions. Let us enquire how near your excellency hath ſquared your adminiſtration to the tenor of your proclamation, making the fourth command in the catalogue of divine laws, "THOU SHALL NOT LIE," the teſt of trial. With ſubmiſſion, ſir, I aſk, where is one inſtance, ſince *your acceſſion* to the Maſſachuſetts Bay government, that your excellency hath rewarded *virtue*, or conferred honour on the *pious* and upright man? Were actions to ſpeak, the world muſt already appear againſt the truth of your excellency's declarations. Yes, ſir, inſtead of your excellency's contributing towards a general reformation of good manners, and a due ſubmiſſion to the laws of God, I appeal to your conduct, in the appointment of certain men to offices in government, for being the firſt tranſgreſſor of your own proclamation.

The fawning, cringing apoſtates, are therein appointed the *pious* miniſters of your vengeance; the men who in reality have the divine laws of God in their view do not appear to be *objects* of your favour. Inſtead of admitting them within the pales of your court, they are marked out at the gates as *ſubjects* for deſtruction. You, ſir, are the firſt ſtateſman who hath diſcernment enough to diſcover that *vice* and *immorality* are degrees in godlineſs higher in eſtimation than *piety* and *virtue*, and that *offenders againſt the laws of God*, in oppreſſing the *innocent*, and depriving the *poor of bread*, are to *you* the beſt promoters of good government.

Although you were not born in America, your connection with a fair and moſt amiable American, ſurrounded by a beautiful offspring, pledges of your happy union, one would think, will make your excellency's ſoul ſhrink, even at the bare idea of being the capital inſtrument in reducing the *aged* and the *innocent* to miſeries unknown before in an unconquered nation.

The NOBLE SPIRITED VIRGINIANS, in the late inſtructions to their deputies appointed to meet in general congreſs, have given their ſenſe on part of your excellency's adminiſtration, and declared that the iſſue of your political ſyſtem will be the deſtruction of civil ſociety.

Riſe, ſir, before it is too late, in all the dignity of human nature, and tell our ſovereign king GEORGE the third, unawed by parricides or fools, that to execute puniſhment on a people (part of the Britiſh empire) without the diſtinction of age, ſex, innocence, or crimes, is one of the higheſt characters of a *tyrant*, and that rather than continue in office, as the reproach of mankind, you will die a martyr to freedom and humanity.

Then will the ſons and daughters of America bleſs your excellency's name while living, and record your *virtues* in the annals of poſterity with veneration. CATO.

The following is a ſketch of lord CHATHAM's SPEECH *on* AMERICAN *affairs.*

MY LORDS,

WANT of health has hitherto prevented me from giving my ſentiments on the ſeveral bills which have come under your conſideration with reſpect to America; I hope I may therefore be indulged in the opportunity of travelling out of the line of the preſent matter of the day. I ſhall endeavour to ſpeak with tenderneſs and caution; I know your lordſhips cannot bear much. I will be, if poſſible, void of offence. Was I in Boſton, I would ſay they were wrong to deſtroy the property of the India company; I ſay here, you have been the original aggreſſors. A law is paſſed which may ſeal my lips; but were I to ſpeak what I think, and what I know to be conſtitutional, I would tell you, you have in weakneſs written a dead letter, you have ſet up an image which you dare not own, and which the people of America laugh at. I would tell you, you have no right to touch the pocket, much leſs the life, of a fellow ſubject in America. He ſubmits himſelf to the neceſſity of your laws relative to trade, and the regulation of a national commerce, becauſe he ſees the neceſſity; he agrees to buy the wool, employ the weaver, and to be meaſured by the tailor you recommend; but when he has put on his cloaths, he ſays they are his own; he ſays you ſhall not have his coat, becauſe he is no longer ſure of his waiſtcoat and breeches.

"My lords, you have lived upon the ſupport and induſtry of America theſe 40 years; you have the great materials of commerce, not only cheaper from America than you uſed to have them from other countries, but you pay for thoſe materials with wrought goods, which over balances the account, and draws from them every ſhilling they have. This is the great, the ſolid, the ſupporting, the ſalutary contribution which America pays, and which ſaves this venerable fabric from falling into duſt. They will either laugh at or reſent your preſent meaſures with equal ſucceſs. If they have coolneſs, they will make you ſenſible of what you loſe; if they have recourſe to arms, you muſt be the firſt, perhaps the only ſufferers. You muſt be undone; they may work out their ſalvation. I am an old man in public buſineſs: My advice ariſes from experience; it may be worth ſomething. Recal your ſcanty forces from the wretched employment of murder; they are neither able or willing to execute your commands. Be friends with America, for your own intereſt, and your own ſafety; you will want her affection when her ſword is turned againſt you. A few ragged Highlanders obliged you to call upon a royal general, and a body of diſciplined troops, to ſave this country. Half a million of brave and deſperate men, nurſed to arms, muſt eventually prevail. I have one word for that reverend bench: I want to know how they reconcile it to the true principles of chriſtianity to ſpill the blood of America like water?"

LONDON, *June* 30.

A SHIP which arrived yeſterday from Virginia brings advice, that at Norfolk there had been a meeting of the principal inhabitants in conſequence of a letter received from Boſton, propoſing a general aſſociation for not importing goods from Great Britain till the Boſton port act be repealed, when, after ſome debates, it was agreed unanimouſly that they would pay no regard to any requeſt of the town of Boſton relating to aſſociations, as they had behaved ſo ill during tranſactions in the affair of the laſt aſſociation, and broke through it, as the New York people, and other neighbours, not intereſted in the diſpute, ſtrictly adhered to the articles they had entered into. After this reſolution was agreed to, the meeting broke up without doing any other buſineſs. As ſoon as the above account was current, many of our friends of Boſton began to lower their creſts; and wagers are laid of two to one that the next ſhips will bring accounts of ſome conceſſion.

The moſt intelligent merchants in the Boſton trade are of opinion, that if the port of Boſton is ſhut up ſix months the trade will be irrecoverable, and there is no ſuffering the act to take place under a three months excluſion from trade; ſo that they have a tickliſh part to act.

Extract of a letter from *Plymouth*, dated *June* 28, 10 o'clock at night.

"I have waited till the laſt moment before the poſt ſett off to give you an account of an affair perhaps as remarkable as the whole hiſtory of gaming can produce, viz. the ſinking of a veſſel in 17 fathom water by a man within it, without any aſſiſtance but ſuch as himſelf could furniſh. The wager was, that he was alſo to remain twelve hours beneath at that depth, then to raiſe the veſſel to the ſurface again, and himſelf to be produced alive; ſuch was this extraordinary bet. Mr. Bl---, who is ſaid to have laid it, and ſeveral gentlemen, came down here about a week ago; and yeſterday (only as an experiment) the veſſel was had round from Catwater to off the Eaſtern King, a point of land almoſt oppoſite a fort on Drake's Iſland, attended only by a boy, and ſcarcely known to twenty perſons; and about two o'clock in the afternoon went down. The people on board the boy ſay her going down was very ſwift, and that in about five minutes after, or leſs, the water ſeemed to riſe and be much agitated. The affair ſoon got wind; numbers flocked to the Hoe and the point at the Long Rooms, expecting his raiſing the veſſel; however, night came without any appearance of her; ſeveral, indeed, whoſe curioſity was very predominant, ſtayed all night, others went home, it having been ſuggeſted that he would ſtay to the end of the time fixed by the wager, that is, 12 hours; however, the time arrived, two o'clock this morning, and no ſigns of the veſſel from ſeven o'clock in the morn to this preſent time. The whole town of Plymouth, and alſo of Dock, have been out to wait his coming up, but are diſappointed; in ſhort, ſir, at this preſent writing, there is no ſort of tidings of the man or veſſel, but that ſeveral of the launches from the dockyard have been down ſweeping for her, and thought they had got a cable under her, and have thereon, but it broke. They are gone back to the yard for freſh ones and more aſſiſtance, and in this ſtate the affair now ſtands. It is impoſſible to deſcribe to you the conſternation Plymouth is in, among all ranks of people, on account of the fate of this unhappy man, though the folly of him is ſo evidently glaring; yet all agree to pity him for having fallen a ſacrifice to the villainous paſſion for gaming which ſo infeſts this country. Mr. Bl--- is ſaid to feel, and very ſtrongly, on his being the cauſe thereof, in promoting the wager. Seamen, who are acquainted with the ground where ſhe is ſunk, ſay the bottom abounds with rocks, and of an amazing height, and that it was the moſt improper place that could poſſibly have been choſen. Again they complain that there was no buoy rope to the veſſel, that in caſe of failure on the part of the man in cauſing the ballaſt hung to her ſides in order to raiſe her, they might know where ſhe lay. Mr. Bl--- ſays he has air (I ſuppoſe in caſks) on board ſufficient for three days. People are ſtill out on the Hoe."

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 22.

BY ſome gentlemen arrived from Boſton we are told that at a meeting the week, at Fanuil Hall, concerning the money, ariſing from the cargo of rice from South Carolina, three methods were propoſed for applying it, the building a wharf, the conſtruction of a veſſel, and the paving the ſtreets; when, after ſome debates, the laſt was adopted; and accordingly a large number of the poor people of the town were immediately employed upon that buſineſs.

On the poor of BOSTON *being employed in paving the ſtreets.*

IN ſpite of rice, in ſpite of wheat,
Sent for the Boſton poor to eat,
In ſpite of brandy, one would think,
Sent for the Boſton poor to drink;
Poor are the Boſton poor indeed,
And needy, though there is no need:
They cry for bread; the mighty ones,
Inſtead of bread, give only ſtones.

Extract of a letter from a ſprightly ſon of Mars, encamped on the common at Boſton, dated Auguſt 15.

"The four delegates ſet off in a thick fog; the firſt this ſeaſon. When their carriage, with four horſes, came oppoſite the encampment of the 43d regiment, one of the horſes run ruſty, and was obliged to be changed: This occaſioning ſome delay, captain H------- of that regiment, advanced to the carriage, and told the gentlemen, that he preſumed the coachman muſt certainly have made a miſtake, and put in a tory horſe. The Boſton Paul's morrow, quite diſcomfited; he, and the Boſton Cromwell, could not yet political horſes together; the former is too violent, and the Gracchi ſo do not want to bring things to an iſſue for ſome time. It is ſomewhat remarkable, that the perſon ſpoken of ſhould have fixed his reſidence at the ſign Cromwell's Head; nor is it leſs remarkable, that the ſaid head ſhould have a crack in it; but ſtrange as they may ſeem, both theſe circumſtances are literally true."

AUGUST 28.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS BAY,
By the GOVERNOR,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS certain hand bills have been poſted in ſundry places in the town of Salem, calling upon the merchants, freeholders, and other inhabitants, of ſaid town, to meet at the townhouſe chamber on Wedneſday next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to conſider of, and determine upon, meaſures for oppoſing the execution of divers late acts of parliament; and whereas, by a late act of parliament, all town meetings, called without the conſent of the governor (except the annual meetings in the months of March and May) are illegal; I do hereby ſtrictly prohibit all perſons from attending the aforeſaid or any other meeting not warranted by law, as they will be chargeable with all the ill conſequences that may follow thereon, and anſwer them at their utmoſt peril. Given at Salem the 23d day of Auguſt, 1774. THOMAS GAGE.

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of Salem, held yeſterday at the courthouſe in that place, the honourable Richard Derby, eſquire, Mr. John Pickering, junior, Mr. Jonathan Ropes, captain Timothy Pickering, captain Jonathan Gardener, junior, and captain Richard Manning, were choſen deputies from the ſeveral towns in the county of Eſſex, to be held at Ipſwich on the 6th of September.

His excellency the governor, early in the morning of the ſame day iſſued a proclamation, forbidding the above, or any town meeting; ſent for the committee of correſpondence, and demanded of them if they were the authors of the hand bills, iſſued for calling ſaid meeting: to which they anſwered, "they and ſome others were." His excellency then deſired they would immediately require the people aſſembled to diſperſe, or he ſhould ſend the high ſheriff; and if there was any oppoſition, he was determined to ſupport him.

The following is taken from the Maſſachuſett's Spy: "We this moment learn from Salem that the governor ſent for the committee of correſpondence while the people were in meeting, and queſtioned them, whether they were concerned in iſſuing the notification for the meeting?

To which they answered in the affirmative. It is further said, the governor has since sent his warrants and taken up the said committee of correspondence of Salem. Quere, What will become of this?

We are informed that government has paid the honourable the East India company for the tea shipped, destroyed, stored in, or sent back from North America.

The act imposing duties upon certain liquors, &c. imported into Quebec, we are informed, is to take place on the 1st day of May, 1775.

General Carleton, governor of Quebec, had kissed hands and taken leave of his majesty, and was to sail for that city five days after the departure of captain Wigmore, with his lady, sister of the earl of Effingham.

Extract of a letter from London.

"The province of New York, since the destruction of Chambers's tea, has almost lost that character of *prudent* and *well ordered*, which, till now, recommended it to administration. A writer in Mr. Rivington's papers, in defence of the measure, is likely to do the province much injury. No man, who *attempted to ruin his country*, could have taken more effectual steps than BRUTUS.

Extract of a letter from Great Barrington.

"At the late opening of the courts at Great Barrington in Massachusetts government, a body of 1500 assembled, on an apprehension that the judges were to proceed to act under the new regulations appointed by the government of Great Britain; and although they were informed that the acts of parliament for that purpose were not arrived, and, consequently, the business of the court would be conducted in the usual way, still they would not allow the judges to proceed, giving them to understand, it was required they should quit the town immediately, which was complied with. There were 1200 persons of the Massachusetts, and about 300 from Litchfield and its vicinities, in Connecticut government; a number of the latter were taken into custody by the sheriff, and brought before the honourable Eliphalet Dyer, esquire, who, with great solemnity and severity, reprehended the delinquents. He obliged them also to enter into recognizance for their appearance at the next court, which measures have happily restored order and due deference to the laws in those parts of the two provinces."

All the light infantry companies of the regiments upon the British establishments are brigaded, and the command given to colonel Howe.

On Monday evening last the committee of correspondence met according to adjournment, and as this was the last time of their assembling before the departure of our delegates, the business of the ensuing congress was discussed with a manly firmness, and a becoming freedom of sentiment. Three of the delegates were present, and paid great attention to the opinions of their fellow citizens, declaring themselves happy to receive information on those important points, that were shortly to come before them; the whole scope, extension, and consequences of which, they were unable as yet to comprehend. The points mostly insisted upon in those debates were, that if it was recommended to the Bostonians to pay for the tea, as an act of justice, their port would soon be opened, and then we should stand upon our former ground of importing no goods liable to a duty; that nothing but dire necessity, according to our own resolves, should induce us to break off our connections with the parent country; and that whenever we should be reduced to the last, sad alternative, of entering into a non-importation agreement, it ought not to be a partial one, like the last, when some men made fortunes by the ruin of others; but that it should include and suspend the importation of every European commodity from all parts of the world.

CONCLUSION *of the* PIECE, *begun in our last, addressed to the reverend* CLERGY *of the* CHURCH *of* ENGLAND *in* VIRGINIA.

HAVING thus set before you some of your most important and indispensable duties, as ministers of the church of England, I shall proceed to enforce them by the following considerations. I will first put you in mind of the implicit contract you enter into with your parishioners when they receive you for their pastor: You come in the name and character of church of England clergymen, by which you are distinguished from ministers of every other denomination. Now what constitutes you ministers of the church of England, and distinguishes you from those of other denominations, is, your receiving episcopal ordination according to the book set forth for that and other purposes by Edward the VIth, subscribing the articles including the book of homilies, and the canons including the liturgy. When you offer yourselves, therefore, to a society of people, you are to be looked upon as men under the most sacred and solemn obligations to preach those doctrines, use that mode of worship, exercise that plan of discipline, and perform all the duties enjoined by that church to which your profession imports that you belong. In compensation for these services, you are allowed a fixed revenue, secured to you by law, which you punctually demand, and receive. The enquiries that now offer themselves are these, not only whether on failing to fulfil these engagements you do not violate those awful vows you made to God at your examination before the bishop, but also whether you are not chargeable with a manifest breach of the covenant formed between yourselves and the vestries? And if so, whether you do not forfeit all reasonable and equitable title to the reward? And if so, whether it be not barefaced injustice and oppression to exact it? You will say, perhaps, the law gives it, and therefore you may justly take it; but pray recollect that the law does not alter the nature of justice; it is intended only to explain and enforce it. From the present state of human things, there will always be defects in it, which artful and unjust men may take the advantage of. With all good men, conscience will supply these defects.

It may possibly be said by some that the people in general are satisfied with what the clergy do, and think the salary well earned before it is paid: I believe the people in general are not satisfied, and will be less and less so. Besides, if they were satisfied, it would be owing to their ignorance, both of their own duties and the duties of their ministers, and I think it would not much extenuate your faults that they should be so little acquainted with christianity under your tuition.

It may be a plea with some of you, perhaps, that the laity do not expect or desire you should adhere closely to the articles and laws of the church, and that you cannot be charged with imposing on them, since you preach what the people are pleased with. Those who speak thus intimate that the sentiments of the people are repugnant to the articles. The articles, then, must be erroneous, or the people deluded. If they assert the first, I beg leave to ask them what soporific they administered to their consciences when they were about to subscribe them? If the latter, why they do not immediately set about rectifying the mistakes of their parishioners, and endeavour to make them real as well as nominal church of England men.

Let us suppose that a breach of this compact should happen, not on the part of the clergy, but of the people, who by some means or other should deprive them of their legal stipends, how soon would there be a tempest gathered? What thunders and lightnings, propagated from the combustible passions of enraged ecclesiastics, would amaze the land? How furious and fiery should we see some gentlemen, who are so frigid and lifeless in the pulpit; who can talk of death, Hell, judgment, and damnation, without the least emotion or discomposure, but cannot suffer a diminution of their incomes without being put into such a ferment and flame as shew it is not for want of fire in their constitutions, but of zeal in their hearts, that they are so cold and unconcerned, on far more important occasions? Then we should hear mutual exhortations *to blow the trumpet in Zion, and sound an alarm in the holy mountain*; then for convocations and consultations, petitions and remonstrances, anathemas and comminations. Now justice must be set on her throne, reason employed as your advocate, conscience summoned for your witness, St. Paul's deposition taken, our Saviour himself appealed to.

But as the case now stands, and you are secure under the shelter of the law, in vain may equity, reason, conscience, humanity, our Saviour, St. Paul, and all the prophets, apostles, and evangelists, plead on the behalf of the laity; fifteen thousand pounds of tobacco can bear them all down, when weighed in the scales put of justice and religion, but selfishness and sloth.

Consider, in the second place, that you are in league with the government, have engaged to serve the king by teaching his subjects, and enjoy the protection of the laws and civil power. As the church is incorporated into the state, their interests have in some measure become common. If therefore by your remissness or immorality you give occasion; nay, if by your industry and care you do not *cut off occasion from them who desire occasion to* slander and separate from your communion, you may justly be charged with untying one of the strongest bands by which we are held one to another, and fastened to the constitution. It is undeniable that the dissenters are making way into every part of the colony, and gaining strength daily. In some parishes up the country, I am told, they nearly equal the members of the establishment. It is impolitic, as well as unchristian, to oppose them with the sword of the magistrate. *The sword of the spirit, which is the word of God*, is the only proper weapon that can be used against them. *The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, yet mighty to pull down*, says the apostle. Does it not behove you, then, to set yourselves vigorously to work in the use of those means which christianity declares to be most lawful, and experience shews to be most suitable and successful? Do not imagine that the wandering sheep will return of themselves, or that you will be able to keep others from going astray, whilst you indulge your ease and sensual enjoyments; this would be a delusive hope. Hear what the prophet Jeremiah says: "For the pastors are become brutish, and have not sought the Lord; therefore they shall not prosper, and their flocks shall be *scattered*." The following words of Ezekiel also deserve to be noticed here: "The diseased have you not strengthened, neither have you healed that which was sick, neither have ye bound up that which was broken, neither have you brought again that which was lost, but with force and with cruelty have you ruled them." Then follows: "And they were *scattered*, because there is no shepherd," that is, no watchful, careful shepherd, no shepherd that fed them, as well as fleeced them, that taught them, as well as ruled over them.

By shewing so little fidelity to the state, so little regard to its interests, you seem to challenge it, as it were, to dissolve this political union, and give you up to shift for yourselves; and who could blame the legislature if they should withdraw their supporting hand from under you, since you so egregiously pervert the power and privileges they have granted you, granted by them to maintain the dignity and utility of the sacred function, but, alas! employed by you to disgrace that holy office, by sinning with impunity, and fattening on the substance of your neglected parishioners?

In fine, you are a sort of standing army, kept in constant pay, to defend his majesty's subjects from the assaults of vice and error. If therefore, through cowardice, you quit your posts, or by any means give suspicion of dislike to the cause of truth and holiness, and of a revolt to the adverse party, instead of being rewarded, every one must see you deserve to be chastised for desertion, or cashiered for disloyalty. For the like offences a military officer would be deservedly punished, and will you presume to say that your obligations to vigilance and fidelity are weaker, or your breach of duty less criminal than theirs?

As a third argument to excite you to the assiduous discharge of your pastoral duties, I will draw up before you a few of those awful denunciations the oracles of truth abound with against wicked and false teachers: "All ye beasts of the field, come to devour, yea, all ye beasts in the forest. His watchmen are blind, they are all ignorant, they are all dumb dogs, they cannot bark, sleeping, lying down, loving to slumber; yea, they are greedy dogs, which can never have enough, and they are shepherds that cannot understand; they all look to his own way, every one for his gain, from his quarter, &c." Therefore thus saith the Lord: "God of Israel, against the pastors that feed my sheep ye have scattered my flock, and driven them away, and have not visited them." "Behold I will visit upon you the evil of your doings, saith the Lord. I have seen folly in the prophets of Samaria; they prophesied in Baal, and caused my people, Israel, to err, &c." Therefore thus saith the Lord of Hosts concerning the prophets: "Behold I will feed them with wormwood, and make them drink the water of gall. Woe be unto the shepherds of Israel that do feed themselves! Should not the shepherd feed the flock? Ye eat the fat, and clothe you with the wool, ye kill them that are fed, but you feed not the flock." And unto the angel of the church of the Laodiceans write these things, saith the faithful and true witness, the beginning of the creation of God: "I know thy works, that thou art neither hot nor cold; I would thou wert either cold or hot; so then because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth."

Though some of the above citations may not be literally applicable to the present times, yet they strongly express the guilty and perilous state of unfaithful pastors; and as it is certain all punishment is for sin, so a similarity of sins must provoke a similarity of punishments. Besides, there are abundance of passages in the old testament adapted by our Saviour, and his apostles, to their purposes, where there was but little affinity in their primary meaning; for which this reason is assigned, *that whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning*. We are moreover told that *no prophecy of the scripture is of any private interpretation*.

The last consideration I shall suggest to you is, that without a speedy change of conduct, you must lose the esteem of all serious and worthy christians, and of all judicious men, who require a consistency and integrity of characters. Every good man, who reads his bible, and enquires into the laws of the church, must inevitably become your adversary; such an one cannot, at the same time, be a friend to men of your behaviour, and to the apostles and primitive ministers; he cannot be a real friend to the church, and to the present clergy; it would be as easy to serve God and Mammon at once. Let us imagine, for a while, an honest, inquisitive christian, reading these words of the apostle to Timothy: *A bishop* (or any church officer; for the same qualifications are required in deacons) *must be blameless, vigilant, apt to teach*. Must they not bring to his mind those clergymen who are immoral in their lives, and regardless of the inspection of their flocks; or who, on the most inviting occasions, shew unwillingness or incapacity to instruct, by religious conversation? When he reads that a pastor in the church must *not be given to wine, no striker, not greedy of filthy lucre*, must not his indignation rise against those infamous wretches, who have the effrontery to assume the garb and name of christian ministers, when they are drunken and debauched, contentious and bullying, or sordid and avaricious? When he sees that a clergyman should be one who ruleth well his own house, having his children in subjection, with all gravity, will he not be naturally led to look into the domestic government of your families? And yourselves best know whether he would find the scriptures daily read, children and servants duly instructed, and the worship of God regularly kept up.

Is not your condition, then, truly deplorable, when that book, whose authority you dare not deny, or speak a single word against, speaks so much against you? And a serious person can no sooner betake himself to the study of it than he becomes your conscientious opposer. Nor will you be in the least more fortunate if such a person should look into the book of ordination and canons. He will meet with nothing there to make him alter his sentiments concerning your parochial duties, and obligations to exemplary piety. He would see abundant reason to venerate the founders of the church, and admire their pious precautions against treacherous and corrupt teachers, but will be far from growing more favourable to your characters. Surely it must be a cutting reflection to those, who have not lost all sensibility of conscience, that in proportion as any one becomes careful in reading the scriptures, and examining into the frame and laws of his church, he becomes the dread of those very persons who ought to rejoice at such an enquiring disposition; and at the very time when you should begin to esteem him a desirable friend, you are forced to look upon him as your dangerous foe.

But as it may still be a dispute with some whether their reputations and esteem among men be in such danger as has been described, I will, for their further conviction, give in the testimony of the prophet Malachi. His words are these: "For the priests lips should keep knowledge, and they should seek the law at his mouth; for he is the messenger of the Lord of Hosts. But ye have departed out of the way; ye have caused many to stumble at the law; ye have corrupted the covenant of Levi, saith the lord of Hosts. Therefore I have made you *contemptible and base among all the people*."

Before I conclude, it may not be improper to anticipate an objection. As it cannot but be observed, by all of you, that what has been said carries in it a heavy imputation of degeneracy in the clergy, so I expect it will be complained of by many, and with this aggravation, that it tends to make them odious, and of course useless. I frankly own I have brought several heavy charges against the clergy; and I have done so, because I think their criminality too notorious to be denied, and of too pernicious consequence to be palliated or dissembled. That they tend to make the clergy odious I also readily confess; and, indeed, should reckon myself very little of a christian patriot, if I did not endeavour to make them so; but I can by no means grant that any thing that has been mentioned has a tendency to *render* any of them useless. If they are fortified with sound and good characters, they are impregnable to my attacks. Innocent persons may suffer by private calumny; but they are in no danger from open accusations. They are, in general, gainers by them, because they have a fair opportunity of pleading their own cause; and the public, who is to judge, is prepossessed in favour of them. If what I have alledged be the truth, they were useless before, and would continue to be not only useless, but hurtful, till they were detected and sufficiently exposed.

I can solemnly protest I have no intention to injure the reputation of any worthy clergyman whatever, and that I have the highest veneration for the sacred function. No man, who is sincere in such a declaration, and regards the good of his fellow creatures, can avoid despising and detesting *those hirelings, who care not for the sheep, because they are hirelings*. I heartily wish all men would join with me in praying, that all such who will not reform may be cast out of the church, and that we may have pastors sent us *who shall feed us with knowledge, and with understanding*; that this declining church may revive, and recover its original purity, dignity, and splendor. I am, reverend gentlemen, yours, &c.

A CATHOLIC CHRISTIAN.

WILLIAMSBURG.

WE learn that PEYTON RANDOLPH, esquire, of this city, was on the 5th instant appointed chairman by the delegates from the different colonies met in general congress.

Since our last, an express is said to have arrived at New York on Monday se'nnight from Connecticut government, with the news "that general Gage, having sent a detachment of the military to seize on the provincial magazine, a skirmish ensued, wherein several of the country people were killed on the spot; that the troops afterwards retreated to boston, whereupon the ships of war began to fire on the town, and continued battering the same all night; and this, it was said, happened on Friday the 2d instant." We would not, by any means, have our readers put the least confidence in the above report, as we verily believe the whole of it to be entirely false. We have received New York papers, dated some time in this month, which mention that governor Gage has seized upon the public stock of gunpowder in the magazine at Cambridge, about 250 quarter barrels, ordered it to the castle, and a detachment of his troops were proceeding to Medford, a town adjoining Charlestown, for the same purpose. This matter, it seems, creates a great deal of discontent among the people; but nothing, as to *fighting*, occured.

ENTERED *in the* LOWER DISTRICT *of* JAMES RIVER.

September 1. Brig Porgey, from Turk's Island, with 4300 bushels of salt.

1. Brig Dunmore, John M'Kennell, from Cape Lewis, with 60 tons of salt.

2. Schooner Mars, Isaac Mitchenson, from Barbados, with 12 hogsheads of rum, and 100 tons of salt.

2. Brig Countess, John Smith, from Newcastle, with European goods, and 2 cockets.

3. Sloop Success, John Bohannan, from Antigua, with 29 hogsheads of rum.

3. Brig Penelope, William Walker, from London, with ballast.

5. Brig Lord Dunmore, John Baker, from Nevis, with 112 hogsheads of rum, and 6 barrels of sugar.

6. Schooner St. Andrew, John Sinclair, from New York, with 13 tierces of loaf sugar, 2 hogsheads of molasses, 2 barrels of vinegar, 1 barrel of flour, and 8 hogsheads of rum.

7. Brig Jenny, James Welch, from New York, with ballast.

9. Sloop Cedar, Martain Murphy, from Philadelphia, with 9 hogsheads of rum, 23 [illegible] boxes of soap, 4 boxes of chocolate, 8 crates of earthen ware, 3 dozen of chairs, and 1 bundle of leather.

9. Schooner Peggy, James Pasture, from the Grenades, with 17 hogsheads of rum.

10. Sloop Betsey, Francis Hodgson, from Jamaica, with 9 hogsheads of rum, 10 logs of mahogany, 1 cask and 6 bags of ginger, and 3 casks of pimento.

13. Brig Kingston Packet, Joseph Turner, from Hull, with European goods, 2 cockets, and 25 passengers.

15. Sloop Polly Jacob Fox, from New York, with 2 tons of bar iron, and 3 anchors.

15. Sloop Success, Samuel Listwood, from Barbados with ballast.

CLEARED.

September 1. Sloop Thomas, William Worth, for the Grenades, with 1000 bushels of corn, 30 barrels of pork, 60 barrels of bread, 18 barrels and 3 hogsheads of biscuit, and 3000 staves.

3. Brig Corlet, John Harris, for Lisbon, with 5433 bushels of corn, 10 barrels of flour, and 9000 staves and heading.

5. Snow Nancy, Charles Alexander, for Teneriffe, with 7000 bushels of corn.

5. Schooner Peggy, Bartholomew Shorey, for Barbados, with 6000 shingles, and 2100 bushels of corn.

Snow Planter, David Bowers, for London, with 149 hogsheads of tobacco, and 4500 staves.

9. Sloop Barre, Andrew Watson, for Antigua, with 1500 bushels of corn.

13. Schooner Dorothy, John Butler, for Leith, with 41 hogsheads of tobacco, 1270 barrels of tar, and 10,500 staves.

13. Sloop Lively, John Cox, for Antigua, with 1000 bushels of corn, and 30,000 shingles.

15. Sloop Savage, John Dunn, for Rhode Island, with 788 and a half bushels of oats, 20 barrels of pork, and 1 hogshead and one barrel of myrtle wax.

THERE is remaining in *Byrd's* warehouse, *Henrico* county, a hogshead of TOBACCO, marked M W G, No. 1, weighing 912 gross, 107 tare, 805 neat. The owner's name is not known. It was inspected *July* 1, in the year 1771, and will be sold according to law, if no owner claims it within the limited time.

4 SAMUEL and ROBERT PRICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from HAWKING or FOWLING upon *Martin's Swamp*, in *Chesterfield* county; as also from FISHING therein.

5 RICHARD RANDOLPH.

RUN away from the subscriber, about the 20th of *April* last, a mulatto fellow named PETER BROWN, a painter by trade, but can do carpenter's work; he is 35 or 40 years of age, of a dark complexion, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slim made, has a thin visage, several of his upper foreteeth are out, is fond of singing, which he can do very well, and is a remarkable fine whistler. The said fellow has several suits of cloaths, therefore I cannot describe his dress. He was some years past tried for a robbery, but obtained the governor's pardon, on suffering one year's imprisonment; after that he was sold to Mr. *John Fox*, of *Gloucester*, with whom he lived one or two years; he then run away, and passed for a free man in the counties of *King William*, *Caroline*, and *Hanover*, where he was taken up and brought home. As he has a wife at Mr. *Benjamin Hubbard's*, it is likely he may be lurking in that neighbourhood; and as he was raised in *Petersburg*, it is probable he may be about there. Whoever will take up the said runaway, and deliver him to me, at *Osborne's*, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward. All persons are forbid harbouring or carrying him out of the colony.

PETERFIELD TRENT.

STAYED from the subscriber, the 10th of *May* last, a dark bay mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, not branded, has a mealy nose, thick mane, and long switch tail, strong made, has good courage, pace, trots, and gallops. THIRTY SHILLINGS will be given to any person that will deliver her to the subscriber, in *King & Queen*, or to Mr. *David Anderson*, junior, merchant in *Louisa*, where she was bred.

3 MATTHEW ANDERSON, junior.

COMMITTED to *Spotsylvania* gaol a negro man, about 30 years of age, named MOSES, says he is a free man, and that he served part of his time with one *John Arnold*, in *Hanover* county, against whom he commenced suit for his freedom, but before it was determined, he was attached by *Garland Anderson* and *Samuel Temple*, of the same county, and then made his elopement from them. Any person proving his property, and paying charges, may have him, otherwise I shall proceed as the law directs.

JACOB WHITLER, gaoler.

TAKEN up, in *Chesterfield*, a bay mare, about 10 years old, 4 feet 5 inches high, a large star in her forehead, and has a white streak leading towards her nose, two of her feet white, has some saddle spots, and branded on the near buttock I C. Posted, and appraised to 8l.

WILLIAM AKIN.

TAKEN up, in *Spotsylvania*, a black steer, with two crops and an underkeel in the right ear, and a hole in the left. Posted, and appraised to 11. 15s.

MARY PENN.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 6, 1774.

I BEG leave to inform the public, and particularly those gentlemen who were pleased to take my subscription papers to their respective counties, to raise a small sum of money for the encouragement of making SALT, that after viewing many places on this and the other side of the bay, and on the sea coast of the *Eastern Shore*, I have now fixed on a convenient spot, on that coast, for erecting proper works; and as nothing more can be done on my part without money, I must beg the favour of them to forward such sums, as they may be able to collect, to *Robert Carter Nicolas*, esquire, who is so kind as to take the trouble of receiving and paying the money out to me. Proper security shall be lodged in his hands for any sum that I may draw. The certainty of being able to make salt as good as any whatever is hardly to be doubted, from the several experiments which I have made, and which are pretty fully certified by gentlemen of veracity, whose certificates will be lodged in the hands of Mr. *Nicholas*. The gentlemen will readily see the necessity I am under of requesting speedy assistance, when I inform them that I have for some time past devoted my whole attention to this business, and given over every pursuit from whence my family might have derived any advantage, and that, in order to put the works in as great a forwardness as it was in my power, I have incurred a considerable expence, and been obliged to contract for some of the necessary materials.

JAMES TAIT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 6, 1774.

MR. TAIT having produced to me a sample of salt made on the *Eastern Shore*, together with a certificate of a gentleman of unquestionable credit, I have no doubt, with proper encouragement, of his succeeding in his proposed scheme, from which it seems highly probable that this country will reap the greatest advantage: I shall, therefore, most chearfully comply with his request, and take great pleasure in contributing every thing in my power towards carrying it into execution.

ROBERT C. NICHOLAS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 12, 177[illegible].

THE subscriber, who is immediately going for *England*, desires all persons indebted to him, by bond or otherwise, to pay what they owe to Mr. *Robert Prentis*, of this city, who is properly empowered as attorney for (7) GEORGE PITT.

TAKEN up, near *Occoquan*, in *Fairfax*, a bay mare colt, about 3 or 4 years old, about 13 hands high, trots and paces, and has neither mark or brand. Posted, and appraised to 8l. 10s.

GILBERT ROWLAND.

THE subscriber has now for sale, at the falls called *Ellison's*, or at *Warwick*, on *James* river, a large quantity of PIT COAL, very fine either for grates or smiths work, and shall be glad to supply any person, at either place, at the usual prices, which are 10d. per bushel at *Warwick*, and 6d. at the pits, ready cash; however, a few months credit will make but little difference, provided good merchants notes are given, punctually to be settled at the time agreed on. Those gentlemen from below, who may favour me with their orders, are desired to lodge them with Mr. *Daniel Weisiger*, who lives at the spot, and, as formerly, will be punctual in complying with them.

3 FRANCIS SMITH, junior.

WARWICK, *September* 1, 1774.

THE store here, of late kept by me on account of Messieurs *Dregborn, Murdock*, and company, of *Glasgow*, is now in the charge of my brother *David Leitch*, and the said company's store in *Prince Edward* county, hitherto managed by Mr. *Henry Berstin Lightfoot*, is under the direction of Mr. *John Graham*. The business of the stores will, on the same account, be prosecuted so far to their usual extent as the situation of public affairs will admit. The debts due to this store I continue to collect, and those contracted with Mr. *Lightfoot* will remain with him for the some purpose. It will be deemed obliging in those whose accounts are open, and inconvenient to discharge, immediately to close them by bond, or such specialty as may be approved of.

(3) JOHN LEITCH.

STRAYED, or stolen, from *Ambrose Raine's*, in *Spotsylvania*, on the 16th of *August*, a light sorrel horse, about 14 hands high, has a hanging mane and switch tail, a blaze in his forehead, and without any brand, both of his fore, and one of his hind feet, are white, and had a small bell about his neck. I have some reason to believe he was stole, and carried to *Orange* county. Any person that will deliver the said horse to me. at Mr. *Henry Garnett's* mill, in *Essex* county, or to Mr. *Reubin Zimmerman*, near *Fredericksburg*, shall have a reward of twenty shillings.

2 BENJAMIN BRAGG.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Charles City*, on the 29th of *August*, a likely fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, denies he has any master, and has passed for several years as a free man, under the name of *Doctor Dick*. The owner, if any, is desired to take him away, and pay charges.

3 STITH GREGORY.

FALLS of POTOWMACK, in VIRGINIA, August 22, 1774.

THE subscriber being just arrived from *Great Britain*, with a number of engineers and artificers, in order to remove the obstructions to the navigation of *Potowmack* river, at and above the lower falls; and thinking himself fully qualified for such an undertaking, agreeable to his proposals before his embarkation for *Europe*, he is desirous to have a meeting of his principal subscribers, and others interested in this necessary work; and considering it most convenient to all concerned to have the same at *George Town*, in *Maryland*, he proposes that it shall be there on *Monday* the 26th of *September* next, at which time and place he will certainly attend, and be ready to lay before them an accurate plan, and estimate of the expence; also an act of the *Virginia* assembly, and likewise a subscription from some of the principal proprietors, &c. of the province of VANDALIA, now residing in *England*, for the further encouragement of the proposed undertaking.

3 JOHN BALLENDINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE ship *Juno, John Windover*, master, a fine, strong, new vessel, now lying at *Layton's*, in *Rappahannock*, will take in tobacco, on liberty of consignment, at 8l. sterling per ton. Those gentlemen who are pleased to favour said ship are desired to send or deliver their notes, or orders, to the master on board, or the subscribor, who will attend the different county courts. 3 CHARLES ALEXANDER.

To be SOLD, *to the highest bidder, on* Thursday *the* 29*th of* September, *if fair, otherwise the next fair day, on the premises*,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in the lower end of *Brunswick* county, at *Taylor's* bridge, containing by estimation 8 or 900 acres, but which shall be surveyed before the day of sale, and the exact quantity ascertained. There are 4 or 500 acres of this tract fine rich low grounds on *Meherrin* river, and exceedingly well adapted for *Indian* corn, wheat, or tobacco, as also for raising of hogs, there having been considerable quantities of pork sold from this plantation for several years past. It has plenty of timber upon it, with land enough cleared to work 10 or 12 hands, and is convenient to church and mill. One half the purchase money to be paid next *April*, and a reasonable credit will be allowed for the remainder, on giving bond, and approved security, to

3 SAMUEL S. M'CROSKEY.

*** The greatest part of the stock, utensils, &c. belonging to the said plantation, will be sold at the same time and place.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Charles City* county, on *Chickahominy* river, containing 340 acres, with a brick dwellinghouse, two rooms on a floor, and a spacious passage above and below, a kitchen, brick dairy, and a number of excellent fruit trees. The above mentioned plantation is remarkable in its situation, for fishing, fowling, and for stock. It descended to the late *Littlebury Cocke*, on the death of his mother, Mrs. *Mary Tyree*, which land the subscribers are desirous may be sold for and towards the payment of *Littlebury Cocke's* debts. Any person inclinable to purchase are desired to treat with colonel *William Edloe* and *William Green Munford*, who are properly authorized.

REBECCA H. COCKE,
JAMES B. JOHNSON,
REBECCA JOHNSON.

3

THE PURSE in *Richmond* town will be run for, as usual, the 1st day of the fair, which is the 2d *Thursday* in *November* next, by any horse, &c. carrying weight for age, according to the rules of racing; all horses, &c. to be entered with *James Gunn* the day before.

CHICKAHOMANY, *August* 28, 2774.

I FOREWARN all persons from HUNTING, FISHING, and FOWLING, on my LAND in *James* city. JOHN C. COCKE.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Charles City*, on *Wednesday* the 17th instant *(August)* a very likely black negro fellow, who says his name is JACK, and that he belongs to *Griffin Stith*, on the *Eastern Shore*. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, and appears to be about 25 years of age. He says he run away from his overseer, in *Brunswick* county, about 18 months ago, and has passed for a free man ever since. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. 3 STITH GREGORY, gaoler.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Charles City*, on *Thursday* the 25th instant *(August)* a likely *Virginia* born negro woman, who says her name is AMEY, and that she belongs to *John A. Finnie*, of *Surry* county; she is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has on striped *Virginia* cloth clothes. The owner is desired to take her away, and pay charges.

3 STITH GREGORY.

JAMES HALDANE,
COPPERSMITH AND BRASSFOUNDER,
in CHURCH STREET, *near the* CHURCH, NORFOLK,
CONTINUES TO CARRY ON HIS BUSINESS AS USUAL,

MAKES and sells all sorts of COPPER WORK, viz. stills, brewing coppers, sugar boilers, fullers and hatters coppers, brass mill work, capuchin plate warmers, tea kitchins, all sorts of ship, fish, and wash kettles, stew pans, *Dutch* ovens, tea kettles, sauce pans, coffee and chocolate pots, &c. at the most reasonable rates. He gives the best prices for old copper, brass, pewter, or lead.

*** Those who are so obliging as to favour me with their employ in the mending or tinning old work, may depend on having them soon done, and in the neatest and completest manner. c

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing upwards of 3000 acres, in the county of *Richmond*, upon *Rappahannock* river, opposite to the seat of *Robert Beverley*, esquire, extending more than 2 miles upon the river; the land is extremely well timbered, a great part of it lies well, and is equal to any in that part of the country. There are also, beside the quantity of dry land above mentioned, between 4 and 500 acres of valuable marsh, which may easily be reclaimed; a large water course running through the greatest part of the tract affords a considerable quantity of rich, valuable meadow land, and a good mill seat. There are also several delightful situations for a gentleman's seat, commanding extensive prospects up and down the river, where the greatest plenty of fish and fowl are to be had. A part of the tract is in possession of several tenants at will, some of whom pay from 20s to 25l. annual rent for 100 acres. It will be sold (and may be entered upon next Christmas) either together, or in parcels, by private bargain, at any time before the 10th of *October*, and if not disposed of before that time (of which notice shall be published in this gazette) it will then be offered for public sale, upon the premises, on the 3d *Monday* in *November*. Twelve or 13 months credit will be allowed, upon giving bond, with good security; to bear interest from the 25th of *December*, if the purchase money is not paid agreeable to the contract. The terms will be made known to those who incline to purchase privately, and the lands shewn, if required, and an undoubted title made, by the subscriber, living in *Westmoreland* county.

10‖ c 10 ec. WILLIAM BERNARD.

FREDERICKSBURG, *August* 9, 1774.

A PERSON of the name of *William Foster Crosby* having procured a recommendation to me, I lent him, the 19th of last month, my SINGLE CHAIR and a MARE to visit captain *John Lee*, on *Rappahannock*, to whom he said he was recommended, to return in four days at the most; but not hearing of him since, except that he had mistaken his way, and got to *Richmond*, on *James* river, and colonel *William Fleming's*, in *Cumberland* county, I am obliged to take this method of recommending him to all honest men, as a profound knave. Such a flagrant act of injustice, accompanied with such ingratitude to me, will no doubt engage every gentleman to endeavour to strip him of the price of his villainy: But I will gladly pay FORTY SHILLINGS to have my mare and chair detained till I can send for them, or FIVE POUNDS to be delivered here. As the knave is young, I *had rather he should turn from his wickedness and live!*

He is about twenty, of slim and genteel make, and fair complexion, rather pale and foul skin, black hair, very long, and clubbed like a *macaroni!* He is exceeding vain, boasts much of his learning, particularly of geography, and professes teaching the classics, music, dancing, and fencing; he grins much when he laughs, which he often does at his own wit. His dress was shabby; I believe, one only coat, formerly a pale blue, or sea green, the cuffs of which have been lately let down, and the original colour makes a remarkable ring round his arm. He passed on my friend, as from *New England*, and said he intended to visit *Virginia*, in his way to *Charlestown, South Carolina*, in order from *New England* to see the country; expecting here some supplies he had ordered from *New England*.

I cannot recollect whether the mare has any brand or flesh marks; she is about 14 hands and a half high, half blooded, well made, rather round, a chesnut bay, with a full long bob tail, and hog mane, very small feet, and shod before, trots very nimbly, and remarkably low. The carriage of the chair is new, the springs and axletree are iron, the body is painted green, with the initials of my name on the back, in a double cypher, in blue letters, in a gilt ground; it has been new lined, and has now a carpet bottom; but I suspect he will quit the chair for a saddle

He borrowed a SILVER WATCH, quite new, made by *Thomas Walker*, of *Fredericksburg*, who will, I presume, give something to recover it. tf JAMES MERCER.

RUN away from the subscriber, living at the ferry opposite *Alexandria*, in *Prince George* county, *Maryland*, on *Wednesday* night the 27th instant, an *Irish* indented servant man named THOMAS BREATON, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, much pitted with the smallpox, short sandy coloured hair, thin visage, down look, ruddy complexion, and has a rupture in his bowels; had on, and took with him, a light coloured wilton coat, blue broadcloth jacket, striped country ditto, oznabrig shirt, *Irish* linen ditto, a pair of oznabrig trousers, striped holland ditto, buckskin breeches, country made pumps, plated buckles, and felt hat. As he can write a tolerable good hand, it is probable he may forge a pass. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive 3l. including what the law allows, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by

3 JOHN CLIFFORD.

*** As the aforesaid servant has made several elopements and forged passes, and after being confined, has privately made his escape, whoever apprehends him are desired to take particular care to confine him. He has stolen sundry clothes.

TAKEN up, in the *Robinson Fork*, in *Culpeper*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 7 inches and a half high, and appears to be about 4 years old, branded on the near shoulder K, has a star in her forehead, and one of her hind feet white. Posted, and appraised to 10l.

() JOSEPH HENDERSON.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* last past a certain JOSEPH THORP was entrusted with a considerable sum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, swarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the smallpox, of a slender make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, and has some small impediment in his speech. He lived some time in *Boston*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, assuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in *Newcastle, Virginia*, and has a brother settled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Pruym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue cassimir, and a dark brown cloth suit of clothes. Whoever secures the said *Joseph Thorp* in any of his majesty's gaols on this continent shall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the sum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuson* and *Seton* of *New York, Joseph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia, Robert Christie* of *Baltimore, James Gibson* and company of *Virginia, John Bondfield* of *Quebec, Malatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boston*. It is requested of those who may have seen this *Joseph Thorp* since the 19th of *June* last past, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the most early intelligence thereof to any of the above persons, or *Greenwood, Ritson*, and *Marsh*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleasants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

TO BE SOLD,

THE noted and well accustomed TAVERN, at present occupied by the subscriber, lying in *James City* county, about 15 miles from *Williamsburg*, on the main road leading to *New Kent* courthouse and *Ruffin's* ferry, with 500 acres of LAND in good order for cropping, and 6 fields under good fence. The terms of payment will be made easy by the subscriber. THOMAS DONCASTLE.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both sides of Contrary River, in Louisa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has sufficient houses for overseers and negroes; the other is improved with all necessary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houses being finished in the best manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouse; there are at least 400 acres of low grounds, of the best soil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Massey, and John Lain, are now in possession of the plantations, who will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase, and Major Thomas Johnson will agree with them for the price. The above tract is esteemed the most valuable in Louisa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and situated in the best range for stock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thousand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherst county, whereon are several plantations and improvements sufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for sale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a stone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILL-STONES, which mill has for two years past got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is situated on a never failing stream. The land will be shewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, interest being paid for the second year, and also for the first, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and surveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaser. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved security being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the subscriber. Six per cent. discount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any person would chuse to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near some navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we should agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.

FOR SALE,

FIVE hundred acres of land, lying on Deep Creek, in Louisa, about 45 miles of Richmond town, and is exceeding good land, well watered by Deep Creek, and a large branch thereof, which runs through the middle of the land, and affords a large quantity of rich meadow ground. Any person inclinable to purchase may see the land, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living near it. tf 1* GEORGE MERIWETHER.

To be SOLD, at public auction, at Westmoreland courthouse, on Tuesday the 27th day of September, being Westmoreland court day,

TWENTY very likely VIRGINIA born SLAVES. Credit will be allowed until the 10th of November following, on giving bond and good security. The bonds to bear interest from the date, if not punctually discharged.

tdf RICHARD PARKER.

TO BE RENTED,

FROM YEAR TO YEAR, OR FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

BELVOIR,

THE beautiful seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, esquire, lying upon Potowmack river, in Fairfax county, about 14 miles below Alexandria. The mansion house is of brick, two story high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage upon the lower floor, five rooms and a passage on the second, and a servants hall and cellars below; convenient offices, stables, and coach house, adjoining, as also a large and well furnished garden, stored with great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which these improvements are, and which contains near 2000 acres (surrounded, in a manner, by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Washington, who lives near the premises, or of me, in Berkeley county,

tf FRANCIS WILLIS, junior.

NORFOLK, April 21, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of vessels will be wanted this summer to bring about 6000 tons of stone from Mr. Brooke's quarry, on Rappahannock, and land the same on Cape Henry, for the lighthouse. Any person inclinable to engage in such work are desired to treat with Matthew Phripp, Paul Loyall, and Thomas Newton, junior, esquires. The directors of the lighthouse will also be glad to purchase one or two flat bottomed vessels from 80 to 120 tons burthen.

tf BASSETT MOSELEY.

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for stock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each side of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Petersburg by water, and last month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Petersburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then the expence of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winston. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

For SALE,

A TRACT of land, on Charles river, York county, containing about 600 acres, part of which is marsh, that may be drained with very little expence. The situation of this place is very convenient for a family, as it lies upon a river that abounds with oysters and fine fish, particularly sheepsheads; it is within 200 yards of a mill, and 2 miles of the church. My reason for selling it is, my having bought a tract of land more convenient to me. Whoever inclines to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, in York town.

THOMAS NELSON, junior.

WANTED for the lighthouse directors eight second-hand ANCHORS, nearly a thousand weight each. Any person having such for sale are desired to make their terms known to the subscriber in Norfolk.

t. f. BASSETT MOSELEY.

YORK town, June 9, 1773.

THE subscribers being very solicitous to comply with the will of their testator, the late Honourable William Nelson, desire that all persons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as speedy payments as possible. Those who have accounts open on his books, and who cannot immediately discharge the balances, are desired to give their bonds. This request is the more necessary, as most of the legacies bequeathed by the testator are to be paid in sterling money, and he has directed that his younger sons fortunes shall be placed out at interest upon undoubted securities, so soon as it can be done. Those who have any demands are desired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON, | HUGH NELSON,
THOMAS NELSON, jun. | RO. C. NICHOLAS.